

# THE YAZOO CITY WHIG AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor and Proprietor.

YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1839.

VOL. 4, No. 11.—Whole No. 167.

Yazoo City Whig and Political Register  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,  
BY J. A. STEVENS,  
(CITY PRINTER.)

On Jefferson Street, opposite the Washington Hotel  
and one door below Messrs. Hoff & Wright's Store.  
TERMS.—The Whig will be furnished to sub-  
scribers at \$5 00 per annum in advance; \$5 50  
at the termination of six months, and \$6 00 if not  
paid until the expiration of the year.  
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of  
\$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents  
for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, con-  
stituting a square. The number of insertions re-  
quired, must be marked on the margin of the man-  
uscript, or they will be inserted till forbid, and  
charged accordingly. Advertisements from a dis-  
tance, must be accompanied with the cash, or  
good reference in town. Announcing candidates  
for office will be \$10 00 for county offices, \$10 00  
for State offices—in advance.

For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure  
\$60. No contract taken for less than one year—  
and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisements is limited to  
their own immediate business; and all advertise-  
ments for the benefit of others, sent in by them  
must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements.  
For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$12  
" 10 do do do 6 do do 50  
" 10 do do do 12 do do 30

As the above rates are the same as those  
established in Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand  
Gulf and elsewhere in this State, no deduction  
will be made from them in any case whatever.

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR  
ON DELIVERY.  
Letters on business must be post paid, or  
they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

## To the Public.

The rights of editors and publishers of papers  
have been too long neglected. Justice will never  
be done unless themselves assert their rights  
and enforce the most rigid rules, which in the  
end will be found alike salutary to the public and  
beneficial to those engaged in the press. Pub-  
lishers of papers have been so long imposed upon  
by the community at large, that they are con-  
sidered of some extent a degraded class of beings,  
when in fact there is no vocation in life so honor-  
able, deserving of so high consideration, produc-  
ing of so much good, a class that exerts so power-  
ful an influence. It is known to be proverbial for  
the debtors to newspaper publishers to consider  
their demands as the last to be paid—debts to  
which they are attached no moral obligation, and  
which they can refuse to pay with justice and  
honor; hence, it is incumbent upon the con-  
ductors of the press to assert their own rights,  
and resolve, severally and jointly, to bring all patrons  
of newspapers under the same obligations that at  
each to other contracts, or always remain in po-  
verty and want, with thousands due from them  
the most solvent men in the country.

We call upon all editors and publishers of pa-  
pers who approve of the following rules, to endorse  
them by their signatures—place them at the head  
of their papers, and strictly adhere to them.

1st. No subscription received without payment  
in advance.

2d. No subscription received for less than six  
months.

3d. Advance payment will be required from  
all transient advertisers.

4th. To announce no man for any office, either  
State or County, without the advance payment of  
ten dollars.

5th. Political circulars charged as advertise-  
ments and payment required in advance.

6th. All advertisements of a personal nature  
will be charged double and payment required  
in advance.

7th. Election tickets will not be printed with-  
out order, nor delivered to any person without  
payment.

8th. All subscribers, without respect to persons  
who are delinquents, on the first of October, will  
be stricken from the list, and their accounts put  
in suit.

The above rules, we, the undersigned, pledge  
ourselves to abide by.

JAMES A. STEVENS,  
Editor and Proprietor of the Yazoo City Whig.  
S. H. B. BLACK,  
Editor of the Vicksburg Courier.  
BESANCON & HALIDAY,  
Publishers of the Mississippi Free Trader.  
JAMES HAGAN,  
Editor and Proprietor of the Vicksburg Sentinel.

WM. M. SMYTH,  
Editor and Proprietor of the Grand Gulf Adv.  
A. B. & S. C. CORWINE,  
Editors and Proprietors of the Yazoo Banner.

GEORGE A. WILSON,  
Editor & Proprietor of the Holly-Springs Banner.  
TAOMAS BROWN,  
Editor of the Rodney Telegraph.

J. M. DUFFIELD,  
Editor of the Grand Gulf Whig.  
W. B. TEBB,  
Editor of the Fayette Advertiser.

NEED & NEWTON,  
Publishers of the Southern Reporter.  
BAKER & CURTIS,  
Editors and Proprietors of the Southern Argus.

M. MOWER,  
Publisher of the Southern Sentinel.  
ARCA S. CLARK,  
Publisher of the Port Gibson Correspondent.

GEO. R. KIGER,  
Editor of Gallatin Star.

June 1839.  
JOHN MURDAUGH,  
ATTORNEY.  
Yazoo City, Mississippi.

August 2 4—1f  
NOTICE.  
JOSEPH HOLT, of Vicksburg, Q. D.  
Grass, of Yazoo City, and R. S. Hox,  
of Benton, have associated in practice in the  
Superior Court of Chancery, at Jackson, in  
all cases, from Yazoo.

April 19 41—1f  
BATAILLE & HAMER,  
LAWYERS.  
ADDRESS,  
JOHN BATAILLE at Senon, } Mississippi.  
C. F. HAMER, at Yazoo City, }

Feb. 22, 33—1f  
JAMES W. MCKINSTRY,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR  
AT LAW,  
aug 24—71f MANCHESTER, MI.

A. W. G. & J. W. DAVIS,  
LAWYERS,  
OFFICE AT GREENSBORO, N. C.  
Will practice in the several Courts of the 2d  
Judicial District for this state. Nov. 23—201f

A SITUATION WANTED.  
A young man of good character and steady  
business habits, is desirous of procuring a  
situation as overseer; he has been engaged in  
that business for a long time, and has given uni-  
versal satisfaction. For further particulars en-  
quire at this Office. Aug. 2, 1839. 4—1f

## MUSE'S DOWER.

THE LOCO FOCOS.  
ALTERED FROM MOORE.

Oh Freedom! with these, thou art now but cant!  
Not eastern bombast, nor the savage rant  
Of purpled madmen, were they number'd all  
From Roman Nere down to Russian Paul,  
Could grate upon the ear so mean, so base,  
As the rank jargon of this factious race,  
Who, low of heart, and prodigal of words,  
Born to be Slaves and struggling to be Lords,  
But pant for licence while they spurn control,  
And about for rights with rapine in their soul!  
Who can, with patience, for a moment see  
This medley mass of false Democracy?  
The dark dishonesty, usurped rights,  
Falsehood, and bribes of Democratic whites,  
And all the pyc-bald polity that reigns  
In free confusion o'er Columbia's plains?

IMPROV'TU,  
Written within a wreath embossed on the page of a  
Lady's Album.

Thy face is like this border fair,  
Except the rose which blushes there;  
Thy heart is like this spotless leaf,  
By guile unstain'd, or shade of grief.

Oh! could I on its page indite,  
As in this wreath I vainly write,  
Pd grave on its most secret spot  
The humble prayer—Forget-me-not.

MADE UP BEAUTY.  
False rumps, false teeth, false hair, false faces,  
Alas! poor man! how hard thy case is;  
Instead of woman, heavenly woman's charms,  
To clasp cork—gum—wool—whalebone in his arms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Grave of Rosalie.  
BY BENJAMIN DRAKE.

In the year 1793, soon after the destruction  
of the Bastille, while the people of Paris  
were fearfully excited, and in the midst of  
a revolution, tragic in violence and blood,  
beyond a parallel in the annals of nations,  
an American citizen, (Jeel Barlow,) whose  
name is not unknown in the political and  
literary history of this country, made his ap-  
pearance in the capital of France. He re-  
presented himself—and correctly so—as the  
authorized agent of the Scioto Company,  
empowered to sell, at a very low price, 3,000-  
000 acres of land, on the north side of the  
Ohio, and east of the Scioto river. Having  
opened an office, he exhibited maps of this  
immense tract of country, and a plan of the  
magnificent city of Gallipolis, which at the  
touch of his magic wand, was to raise upon  
the wilderness bank of Ohio. Connected  
with proposals for the sale of land, the agent  
put forth glowing pictures of this fertile and  
beautiful Areadia, in which it might have  
been supposed the wolves were all sheep,  
and aborigines all shepherds, the buckeyes  
all peaches and pomegranates. The dark  
shadow of coming desolation at home, con-  
trasted with the quiet enjoyment of an  
earthly paradise, in a land where the chivalry  
of Lafayette had assisted in unfurling the  
banner of freedom, soon filled the office of  
the agent with a throng of excitable French  
So greedy were the purchasers, that in a  
very short time, at least five hundred per-  
sons, constituting about eighty families,  
drawn from every grade of society—mer-  
chants, lawyers and clerks—ship owners,  
artizans, and shop-keepers—soldiers, priests  
and noblemen—sailed from their native land  
for the El Dorado of the new world. They  
landed at Alexandria, full of hope and joy-  
ous enthusiasm. To their utter astonish-  
ment, they soon ascertained that the Scioto  
Company had entirely failed to obtain a title  
to the lands, which their agent had been  
selling in Paris; and, that the very region in  
which they had pictured to themselves so  
much of rural felicity and luxurious ease,  
was actually teeming with wild beasts and  
warlike Indians. The bright bubble which  
had been playing before the excited fancy  
of these Frenchmen, was now exploded.

The colonists appealed to the agents of  
the company, but received little satisfaction;  
they addressed a letter to General Washing-  
ton, who proffered them any assistance  
which the Executive could give; they sent  
a committee to New-York, where some of  
the leading members of the company re-  
sided, to insist upon a compliance with the  
contracts made by their agent; a conference  
was finally held at Alexandria, which re-  
sulted in an agreement on the part of the  
Scioto Company, to give each purchaser  
one rn and one our lot in the city of Galli-  
polis, as an indemnity for the failure to  
comply with their engagements; with the  
further stipulation to convey the emigrants  
to the banks of the Ohio, so soon as the  
necessary arrangements could be made for  
their reception. These preparations were  
simple. Two long rows of log cabins, one  
story in height; divided into rooms fifteen  
feet square, with stockade and pickets to  
defend them against Indian aggression, con-  
stituted the far-famed Gaulic city, at the  
time when these thoughtless and disap-  
pointed adventurers reached the banks of  
the Ohio.—Here new difficulties awaited  
them—they were without food or the means  
of procuring it. For months after their ar-  
rival, they subsisted on potatoes and hick-  
ory nuts, suffering from the inclemency of  
the weather, and in constant dread of the  
tomahawk of the savage. They were inef-  
ficient pioneers, having neither the skill to  
take the wild animals for food, nor the en-  
terprize to subdue the wild forest in which  
they roamed. They were unacquainted  
with the power of the axe, the mighty agent  
in the art of civilization. The felling of a  
sycamore tree was the work of many hands,  
for many days; and when it had fallen, they  
could neither burn nor cut it up; but con-  
triving, with infinite labor, to hack off the  
branches, they would dig a trench in the  
ground, and roll into it the prostrate monarch  
of the woods, and thus entomb it in the  
earth. This was the novel course they pur-  
sued for clearing their lots and preparing  
them for corn and potatoes. The colonists  
presented, indeed, a curiously grotesque ap-

pearance, loitering about the "station" in  
ruffe shirts and coon-skin caps—and buck-  
skin leggings over white silk stockings. Yet  
amid all their disappointments and troubles,  
they preserved their native buoyancy of  
character. While one party would be cut-  
ting down a tree, another would sit by them,  
playing on their violins.

When the toils of the day were over, if  
pinched with hunger, they contented them-  
selves with a pinch of snuff; and, if deprived  
of the pleasure of being merry over a pun-  
cheon of wine, they danced merrily over  
the puncheon floor of their rustic cabins.

The year before Wayne's campaign, which  
put an end to the guerilla war in Ohio, be-  
tween the whites and the Indians, a small  
party of the latter, returning from a pre-  
datory excursion to Western Virginia, crossed  
the river near Gallipolis. In secretly pro-  
ceeding around this little French 'station,' they  
unfortunately secured a captive. A female,  
Madame Rosalie Teleson, having, in com-  
pany with a small boy, wandered  
into the woods, in search of wild plums,  
was suddenly surprised by this party of war-  
riors, about sundown. The lad escaped,  
and running to the 'station,' gave the alarm.  
This captive lady, wife of a young scout  
of Paris, with a woman's love and a woman's  
firmness, had cheerfully, within a month  
after her marriage, yielded up her parents,  
her friends, and her native land, to accom-  
pany her husband over the pathless ocean  
and through pathless woods. Her captivity  
carried lamentation throughout the village,  
and scouting parties were out all night, but  
without success. On the following morn-  
ing the trail of the Indians was discovered,  
by an old Virginia hunter, who was on a  
visit to the 'station.' A party, at the head  
of which, was this experienced backwoods-  
man, followed the retreating foe, through a  
wilderness as wild and savage as the bar-  
barians they were pursuing.

Early on the morning of the fourth day,  
the Indians were overtaken at the Falls of the  
Little Miami, where they had encamped for  
the night. It was with difficulty that the  
old hunter could restrain the excited Teleson  
from rushing headlong upon them.—  
They were four in number, and supposing  
themselves beyond pursuit, were sitting  
upon the ground eating breakfast. The cap-  
tive was lying on a blanket, at the foot of  
a tree, the living impersonation of fatigue  
and despair. The pursuing party crept cau-  
tiously to a point from which they could  
fire with effect, and three of the savages  
were instantly killed. The fourth sprung  
to his feet, seized his rifle, and shot the old  
hunter through the heart. Teleson, aware  
that it was the rule of Indian warfare,  
to kill rather than surrender a captive,  
rushed with almost supernatural swiftness  
towards his wife, who, startled by the firing,  
rose to her feet with mingled emotions of  
fear and hope. The first object that met  
her eyes was the person of her husband.—  
Screaming with joy, she sprung towards  
him, but the tomahawk of the savage ar-  
rested her steps, and she sunk upon the  
ground, mortally wounded. The husband,  
clubbing his rifle, closed upon the athletic  
Indian, with quick and desperate resolution.  
His blow was parried, and a struggle ensued.  
Teleson plunged a knife into the  
body of his antagonist, and they fell to the  
ground, on the very brink of the precipice.  
The former vainly strove to release himself  
from the grasp of his enemy, terrible even  
in the convulsive agonies of death. The  
yell of victory rose from the lips of the In-  
dian, as his last dying struggle carried them  
both over the edge of the fearful abyss.—  
Locked in each other's arms, downward  
they plunged into the dark waters of the  
Miami, and were seen no more.

The wounded captive survived but  
an hour. Her sorrowing friends, in the deep  
solitude of the wilderness, dug her grave.  
Over it the yew and hemlock wave their  
undying verdure, and the water-fall of the  
river will forever sing its requiem.

BACHELORS.—TAXATION.—We find it stated  
in some of the papers, that a number of  
ladies lately petitioned the legislature to  
pass a bill laying a tax on Old Bachelors.—  
One of the members (a bachelor himself)  
became the advocate of this measure, on  
the ground that luxuries ought to be taxed.  
He meant to say, peradventure, that Old  
Bachelorship is a luxury; certain we are  
Old Bachelors themselves are no such mat-  
ter. As for taxing them, we doubt if they  
would be just; for it is not often their own  
fault that they are bachelors. It is generally  
an involuntary penance, and all the luxury  
that attends it is not to be envied. Where  
is the bachelor of thirty or upwards, who  
has not received at least a dozen rejections,  
or 'flats' as they are technically called? If  
an exception can be found, it is because the  
gentleman had not the courage to make pro-  
posals of matrimony. An old bachelor has  
usually been either too 'sheepish' to woo a  
lady, or too little attractive to win one.—  
And yet these odities have the effrontery to  
insinuate that they would not get married,  
because they could not find a wife to their  
taste!

"Rh ha! my noble fox will eat no grapes."  
No; we are decidedly opposed to the tax-  
ation of bachelors. All commodities taxed  
should have some specific value, else how  
shall the rate of duty be determined? If  
bachelors be taxed ad valorem, the tax will  
amount to little or nothing, and the advan-  
tage, public or private, will be negotiable and  
scarcely worth trouble.—Lady's Book.

AN EVENTFUL WEEK.—The Columbus  
(Ga.) Journal thus chronicles a few events  
in the life of a citizen:—He was married  
on a Tuesday evening; on Wednesday even-  
ing his bride presented him with an heir;  
on Thursday he got drunk, and on Friday he  
was committed to the common jail of

Lowndes county for his bride's debts. On  
Saturday his child died; on Sunday it was  
buried; on Monday an infant of two years,  
parentage hitherto unknown, was acknowl-  
edged as of his wife's maternity; on Tues-  
day he was bailed out of jail; and on Wed-  
nesday wound up the week by turning his  
wife out of doors, bag and baggage, beating  
her nurse, and throwing the doctor's saddle  
bags after him when that worthy expostu-  
lated.

## CLIPPINGS.

The way to win a Woman's heart.—Let  
your hair hang in superfluous ringlets over  
your neck and shoulders; never suffer a razor  
to touch your face; squeeze yourself  
into a coat of mulberry cloth; put on a vest  
stripped with green, yellow and red; pants  
checked with blue, crimson and purple;  
shove your feet into a pair of boots with the  
heels at least three inches high; dandle a  
little black cane, tipped with brass; a huge  
brass ring on your little finger, and you will  
be the lion of the day, and win the ladies  
hearts.—Richmond Compiler.

A REASON.—'Why,' said a politician to  
his intemperate neighbor, 'don't you take  
a regular quantity every day—set down a  
stake, that you will go so far and no farther-  
er?' 'I do,' replied the other, 'but I always  
set it down so far off, that I get drunk be-  
fore I get to it.'

There is a sign post on the road near Lake  
Erie, which bears the following inscription,  
"When this post is six feet under water,  
this road will be impassable."

The following toast was given at a celebra-  
tion of the 4th at Canton, Ohio:  
By H. Griswold:—The White House at  
Washington—May it no longer be used as  
a Martin's box.

A PATRIARCH.—A gentleman aged 77,  
having in company his sixth wife, and being  
the father of 26 children, passed through  
this city yesterday for the west. Verily,  
his ideas of emigration came late in the  
day.—Buffalo Jour.

A candidate for medical honors, having  
thrown himself almost into a fever from his  
incapacity for answering the questions, was  
asked by one of the professors—"How would  
you sweat a patient for the rheumatism?"  
He replied, "I would send him here to be  
examined."

Woman, all the world over, are uniformly  
gentle, courteous and polite. Leydard, the  
traveller, says: "I never addressed myself  
in the language of decency and friendship  
to a woman, whether civilized or savage,  
without receiving a decent and friendly  
answer."

Genuine Vegetable Pills.—A medical  
practitioner at Andover, gave one of his pa-  
tients a box of pills for some illness with  
which he was afflicted. When about to  
take one he thought it felt rather hard, and  
was tempted by curiosity to divide it in  
halves, when he discovered to his astonish-  
ment that his pills were peas. After being  
deprived of the magnesia with which they  
were enveloped, they were planted in earth,  
and are now actually growing.

"I've got a bill against you," as the wood-  
pecker said to the apple tree.

RECIPT FOR A GOOD WIFE.—Good tem-  
per, health, good understanding, agreeable  
physiognomy, good figure, good connection,  
domestic habits, sources of amusement,  
good spirits, conversation, talents, elegant  
manners—money!

"The sweets of life are nothing without  
the bitters," as the man said ven he called  
for his morning dram.

TOASTS.—Modern democracy its hope is  
the people's ignorance; its faith is the peo-  
ple's corruptibility; its bond-union is the  
people's money.

The Sub-Treasurers of the administration:  
They have not, like the unprofitable servant  
in Scripture, hid their treasures in a napkin,  
but carried it off in their breeches pocket.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A doctor on calling  
upon a gentleman who had been some time  
ailing, put a fee into the patient's hand and  
took the medicine himself, which he had  
prepared for the sick man; he was not made  
sensible of his error till he found himself  
getting ill, and the patient getting better.

"I'm only price-ing it," as the loafer said  
ven he was detected in stealing a blanket.

"That goes again the grain," as the far-  
mer said ven the wind blowed his wheat  
down.

SCANDAL.—An exchange paper says—  
"You'll as soon see a white blackbird, as a  
young lady who does not love babies—its  
contrary to their nature."

"You raise my dander," as the goose said  
ven the boy pulled him through the hole  
by the tail.

An Ohio paper advertises for a good prac-  
tical printer, who would take charge of the  
mechanical department of a newspaper  
office, read proof, make selections, scribble  
a paragraph when necessary, rock the cradle,  
dig potatoes, cut wood, and go with the  
gale to minging school, and neighboring  
quiltings.

MODESTY.—A girl down east said she  
didn't like to swing in the garden, 'cause  
the tatters had eyes.

"Be careful or you may get sun struck,"  
as the fellow said ven he squared off at his  
father.

"Black stockings of all colours," are ad-  
vertised in an Ohio paper.

"I wish," said a son of Erin, "I could  
find the place where men don't die, that I  
might go and end my days there!"

## POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Whig.

### Pennsylvania Whig Address.

We have before us a most thrilling and  
spirited Address, from the Democratic Whig  
Convention, held at Chambersburg, Penn.,  
on the 13th and 14th of June last. It  
groups together, in a masterly manner, the  
principles professed and violated by the party  
in power—the train of abuses which has  
marked the whole career of the plunderers,  
and the great principles which distinguish  
the Whig Party from its opponents, and  
which ought firmly to unite all men who  
love their country and appreciate the bless-  
ing of well regulated liberty. The Com-  
mittee says—

"It will occur to the recollection of all,  
whose memories can call up the transactions  
of some twelve or fifteen years, that Gen-  
eral Jackson was supported and elected to the  
Presidency, chiefly upon the following  
principles or grounds, which he was pledg-  
ed in the most solemn manner to the na-  
tion, to adopt and act upon as the basis of  
his Administration, viz:

A single Presidential Term:  
The exclusion of members of Congress  
from offices to be filled by nomination or  
appointment by the President:

The destruction of party spirit, by select-  
ing for office the most worthy and capable  
men without distinction of party.

The 'retrenchment' of public expenses,  
and

The 'reform' of various alleged 'abuses.'

Never were sounder principles or wiser  
measures announced by a candidate for po-  
pular favor; never were they more earnest-  
ly, and with apparent sincerity, urged, nor  
more honestly, and enthusiastically sup-  
ported by an honest and confiding people.  
We may now add, what history already re-  
corded:—Never did an Administration so  
grossly violate every principle it had pro-  
fessed. Never was a Chief Magistrate borne  
with a mightier wave of popularity into  
power, and never were the bright anticipa-  
tions of a people doomed to a more com-  
plete disappointment."

The multiplied instances of profligacy are  
clearly recounted, and the necessity of a  
genuine reform earnestly inculcated.

"To accomplish this purpose, we have  
raised the great BANNER of opposition to  
misrule—the WHIG BANNER; around  
which our fathers rallied in '76, and which  
they sustained till victory perched upon their  
standard. We have inscribed upon its broad  
and expansive folds those principles which  
can alone preserve our liberties, and perpetu-  
ate our Republic, through all future time:  
"Eternal vigilance, and watchful jealousy  
of Executive power, the price of liberty,"  
The Constitution and the public good, the  
supreme law."

"The independence of the  
different departments of the Government to  
be maintained, that they may act as checks  
upon each other." "A President, who shall  
know no party but the nation, no enemies  
but the public enemies; who shall have no  
political debts to pay, no private wrongs to  
revenge." "Universal education, the safe-  
guard of popular government." "Fidelity  
to our country, our constitution and our  
principles."

The assurance of a free acquiescence in  
the nomination of the National Convention is  
earnestly given, and an earnest exhorta-  
tion made for a thorough organization of the  
Democratic Whig Party throughout the  
great Commonwealth. The Committee  
conclude with the following eloquent tri-  
bute to the great statesman whom they  
deem the proper agent to carry out the  
work of genuine Reform, and restore the  
country to its former proud and elevated  
condition.

Our great object now is to secure the tri-  
umph of our principles by the election of a  
President who will be guided by and carry  
them into practice. Holding ourselves  
bound to support the nominee of the Whig  
National Convention, we cannot doubt that  
it will present to the American people, as a  
candidate for Chief Magistrate and their  
suffrages, a name that will at once inspire  
confidence and insure success; a statesman  
not less distinguished by his eminent pub-  
lic services, than by his comprehensive un-  
derstanding, his expanded views, his manly  
frankness, and his thrilling eloquence; not  
less by the warm and zealous support of his  
country's cause in the dark hour of defeat  
and disaster, than by his consistent, unyield-  
ing, though almost hopeless opposition to  
the pernicious measures and inordinate as-  
sumptions of power which have character-  
ized the government and oppressed the  
country for the last ten years; not less as  
the sagacious author and advocate of these  
measures of national policy which have, in  
their operation given an irresistible impetus  
to the prosperity, and an extraordinary in-  
crease to the productive labor and wealth  
of the country, than as the successful pacifi-  
cator of angry collisions which threatened  
the most serious consequences to the peace  
and harmony, if not the very existence of  
the Union. Such a man is HENRY CLAY,  
of Kentucky; who, springing from the ranks  
of the people, has all his sympathies with  
them; and has ever labored to promote their  
interests; who is indebted to his own un-  
aided exertions, an unshaken integrity, the  
bountiful gift of a strong intellect and a  
brilliant eloquence, and to his consistency  
and steadiness of purpose, for the elevated  
position he has long held in the public eye,  
and the confidence reposed in him by his  
fellow citizens during the protracted period  
he has been in public life. There is some-  
thing in the very name of HENRY CLAY,  
which inspires enthusiasm, and touches a  
chord in the heart of every man who can  
admire a bold and manly bearing, combined  
with suavity and courteousness of manners;  
a frankness and sincerity which knows no  
guile, and hides nothing even from an ene-

my, united, with a courage that never  
shrinks from responsibility on the most try-  
ing occasions, and fears nothing but dishon-  
or.

Such is the man we confidently believe  
able to land us to victory; and who, if elect-  
ed, will restore the nation to her former en-  
viable position, arrest the downward ten-  
dency of her political morals, and dignify  
and adorn, by his own exalted character,  
the Presidential Chair—who will quell the  
angry elements of strife, and cause the gov-  
ernment to be felt in its influence upon the  
prosperity and happiness of the people,  
rather than seen in the intermeddling of its  
agents in the popular elections.

Let every sincere friend of the country,  
every descendant of the patriotic Whigs of  
'76, unite in supporting the cause in which  
we are engaged, and the candidate who  
shall be selected by the National Conven-  
tion, and we shall ere long have the proud  
satisfaction of witnessing our country once  
more free from the galling shackles of po-  
litical bondage that have so long oppressed  
her limbs, and repressed her energies. Let  
our rallying cry be—

"UNION AND PERSEVERANCE."

"OUR COUNTRY AND OUR CAUSE."

And while the banner we have raised shall  
float in the breeze, let its stripes and its  
stars be untarnished, and the name of Whig  
be synonymous with honor and manly inde-  
pendence.

## THE NEXT CONGRESS.

All the states except Mississippi, Mary-  
land and Rhode Island have now elected  
their representatives to the next Congress,  
and it will depend upon them to say whe-  
ther there shall be a majority of loco focos  
in the house of representatives or not.

	Whig	Loco Foco
Maine	2	6
New Hampshire	0	5
Vermont	3	2
Massachusetts	10	2
Connecticut	6	9
New York	21	19
New Jersey	6	0
Pennsylvania	11	17
Delaware	0	1
Virginia	9	12
North Carolina	6	7
South Carolina	2	7
Georgia	9	0
Louisiana	3	0
Tennessee	7	6
Kentucky	3	3
Indiana	4	4
Ohio	11	11
Illinois	2	2
Michigan	1	1
Arkansas	1	1
Missouri	2	2
Alabama	2	3
	110	111

The three states in which elections are  
to be held were represented in the last Con-  
gress by 9 Whigs and 3 Loco Focos. The  
effort on the part of the government to car-  
ry both Rhode Island and Mississippi will  
be tremendous. Nor will there be less to  
carry the doubtful districts in Maryland.—  
Baltimore, inasmuch as she sends two rep-  
resentatives, will be a special point of attack.  
What say the Whigs of the Monumental  
City? Shall the spoilers succeed? There  
will be contests for seven seats in the next  
house—Five in New Jersey, one in